ABSTRACT

A method and apparatus are disclosed for efficiently synchronizing the transmission and reception of the rescue channel from the network and to the failing MS, respectively, to communicate the rescue channel to the failing MS and rescue the connection. The cycling through of BSs by the MS and the network is preferably coordinated according to a certain set of strategies to guarantee some transmission overlap for at least a predetermined number of frames, and therefore permit a rescue. To improve the efficiency of rescue, in embodiments of the present invention the MS can execute a more sophisticated detection scheme to determine which BSs are actually transmitting a good rescue channel. This scheme includes a combined detection component and a learning progression component.